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MATERIALS ON EAST EUROPEAN LEADERS PARTICIPATION IN

33D CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

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Bulgaria's Zhivkov

AU281430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the 33d CEMA session in Moscow, read at the 26 June opening meeting by Premier Stanko Todorov]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria I most cordially greet you on the occasion of a remarkable anniversary--the 33d anniversary of the founding of CEMA.

Born only a few years after the end of the most destructive war in mankind's history, CEMA is in the full sense of the word a child of the epoch in which we live and of the world socialist system. Created by the will of the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and responding to the vital interests of each of its member-countries, CEMA has developed and been consolidated as an authoritative international organization of a qualitative new type. For three decades already CEMA has been serving the great cause of communism and making a priceless contribution to constructing the united family of our peoples. The transforming force of the jointly developed course of socialist integration is especially evident against this background.

The history of socialist Bulgaria is inseparable from CEMA's 30-year existence. Under the BCP's guidance our country's economy is developing dynamically and steadily. The economic structure is improving and the concentration of production is increasing. The national economy's efficiency is increasing on this basis and the working people's standard of life is improving. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is confidently marching along the road of developed socialism. All this is a result of the Bulgarian people's heroic work, the full mobilization of our internal material and spiritual resources and possibilities, and our broad participation in socialist integration and CEMA.

In the days of CEMA's anniversary we express our gratitude to the Central Committee of the fraternal parties and the governments of the CEMA member-countries, with which we are implementing a comprehensive and manysided cooperation, building the new society, together, in the spirit and principles of socialist internationalism.

While stressing the single contribution of every fraternal CEMA member country, we would especially like to stress the role of the USSR as the natural nucleus and main motor of the integrational processes. Therefore, from this anniversary celebration I would like to address several words of warmest gratitude and respect to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, personally, for the consistent internationalism and priceless contribution to our common cause, and their role in strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship, cooperation and coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

The countries of the real socialism and their international organization hold high the banner of internationalism and are conducting a principled consistent policy for a just organization of the world, cooperation, peace and detente. History will not ignore the fact that it was the socialist community which first created and applied a new system of international relations based on justice, equality and the harmonous combination of national and international interests. This community was the first to turn the coming together among the peoples, while preserving their needs and progressive strivings, into a law of its existence. These needs and progressive strivings are being ever more satisfied within the framework of our international unity.

The world's progressive forces and working people understand and support this policy more and more.

In the conditions of the contemporary world, whose historic stage is the meeting place of two completely opposite social systems, CEMA, as a collective carrier of the characteristics of the real socialism, is turning into an attractive force for more and more countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, struggling for freedom, economic independence, social progress and really just international economic relations. CEMA constantly expands its cooperation and mutual assistance with the countries marching along the noncapitalist road of development, and has a constant positive influence on their economies and policies.

The successes in implementing the mutually adopted decisions and especially the successes of the comprehensive program are evident. The present stage of development of the developed socialism and the scientific-technological revolution requires us to increase the process of socialist integration and comprehensive coming together among the fraternal countries to a qualitative new level. On our agenda there is the question of developing a coordinated economic strategy and policy on increasing efficiency and quality, and the mutual intensification of our work in CEMA. On this basis we must ever more fully utilize the possibilities and reserves of the separate states and the world socialist system as a whole.

We realize that our common road is accompanied by inevitable difficulties, and that we are forced to solve our problems in the conditions of increasing contradictions and the growing raw materials and energy crisis in the capitalist world.

We are confident that, relaying on our peoples' work and creativity, and the bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the fraternal countries, we will be able to implement the historic tasks facing us.

Experience shows that the new and major tasks require a more effective approach and new organizational forms and appropriate economic conditions which better correspond to the character and scope of the new tasks and needs of the internal and international development. We share the general conviction and confidence that CEMA will continue to perfect its activities and activate its efforts as a coordinating factor and organizational force of socialist integration, will be able to further concentrate its attention on the strategic tasks and will increase its initiative, efficiency and businesslike approach in its work as well as the work of its organs in the timely development and implementation of joint decisions.

With a sense of responsibility I would like to insure you, dear partners in ideas, struggle and work, that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make their contribution to enriching and increasing CEMA's activities and the implementation of our common course--the fruitful development of the socialist economic integration, the strengthening of the material basis of our community and the comprehensive coming together of our countries. We will do this in accordance with our basic national and international interests, as well as the interests of the socialist community, peace, security, mutual cooperation and social progress in the world.

I wish all of you creative and fruitful activity for the progress of CEMA and prosperity of our peoples--toilers of socialism and communism, and fighters for peace, well-being and happiness!

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Czechoslovakia's Husak

LD262308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At the end of his speech today, Premier Lubomir Strougal, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 33d CEMA session in Moscow, read a message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, on the 30th anniversary of CEMA.

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Government and people of Czechoslovakia as well as on his own behalf, Comrade Husak congratulated CEMA on its 30th anniversary.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as a founder member of CEMA, highly appraises its contribution to the development and consolidation of the community of socialist countries, to the development of the economy and living standards of the people in the member states, and to Czechoslovakia's successful socioeconomic growth.

The Czechoslovak experience offers convincing confirmation, Comrade Husak's message continued, that CEMA's activities provide active and effective solutions to the urgent requirements of the socialist construction of the member countries and pave new roads and provide new prospects of cooperation in the interest of strengthening the socialist community as a whole as well as the growth of each member.

CMEA, in which the countries of the socialist community have united to promote their economies and international economic cooperation, is open to other countries, regardless of their social systems. A number of states in Asia, Europe and Latin America participate in its activities in various forms, the message noted.

Since its inception the council has created increasingly favorable conditions for a wider incorporation of the socialist states into the worldwide division of labor. Its activities are making a significant contribution to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different social systems and to the promotion of mutually beneficial international economic cooperation.

The objectives and principles underlying CEMA, based on the well-proven principles of socialist internationalism during the past 30 years, have fully demonstrated their strength and viability. They have created a firm economic foundation of friendship and cooperation between the member states on a voluntary basis of equality and mutual advantage which, while respecting national identities, contributes to the rise and development of economic standards and overcomes differences inherited from the past and thus helps all-round rapproachement.

In this way its activities provide attractive examples of new types of planned economic relations and cooperation between states, the message from Comrade Gustav Husak stated.

When reviewing the past 30 years of CEMA's activity, and when appraising its future aims and tasks, the significance and role of the immense and dynamically developing economic potential of the Soviet Union clearly stands out. Its contribution has had an exceptional impact on the successful implementation of the economic policies of the fraternal communist and workers parties of our community. It is an irreplaceable factor in economic development, in the growing influence and authority of the community, represented by CEMA as well as in the favorable prospects of CEMA's future development.

The level of economic development and cooperation of the countries of the socialist community as well as the development of the international situation create new requirements, problems and tasks of unprecedented complexity and size. In the three decades of its vast activities, during which it elaborated and applied a comprehensive program of socialist economic integration as well as long-term target plans and other important programs to promote international socialist economic cooperation, CEMA has accumulated a wealth of valuable experience, the message from Gustav Husak stressed.

It constitutes an economic and political potential which provides a reliable guarantee that on the basis and in the spirit of the principles which were the source of its past successes, it will master the steadily more challenging tasks of the future.

The CPCZ and the CSSR Government will do everything to insure that Czechoslovakia, as an active member of the socialist community, will continue to contribute to the successful implementation of CEMA's responsible activities, the message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, to the participants in the 33d CEMA session concluded.

SED Central Committee

LD261535 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 33d CEMA session in Moscow. The message states that CEMA cooperation over the past 30 years has made a substantial contribution to the fact that "the economic potential of the CEMA states and the material and cultural living standards of the working people has risen several times over the past 3 decades, that the socialist community of states has been strengthened and has consolidated its unity and cohesion, and that the advantages of socialism have become increasingly apparent on a worldwide scale."

The constant deepening of cooperation with the USSR occupies an outstanding place in the work of CEMA. "The USSR has always, true to the principles of socialist internationalism, placed its enormous economic and scientific-technical potential at the service of the all-round consolidation of the socialist community of states."

The people of the GDR are aware that the indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the firm incorporation of the GDR in the community of socialist states are and remain the secure foundations for progress in socialist construction and in international work.

The message states that in the foreground of CEMA cooperation stands the joint mastery of those tasks "which are linked with the development of the energy and raw materials base and increasing the efficiency of social production on the basis of scientific-technical progress." The results of 30 years of cooperation achieved within the CEMA framework, continues the message, have given the council great international authority.

The GDR will continue to actively contribute to "the still closer fashioning of the firm and unshakable alliance of the CEMA states and the further strengthening of the cause of socialism and of social progress in the world," the message concludes.

Hungary's Kadar

AU281525 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jun 79 p a AU

[Letter from MSZMP First Secretary Kadar to 33d CEMA session in Moscow, read by MSZMP Politburo member Lazar at the 26 June opening meeting of the conference]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, I cordially greet the CEMA jubilee session.

The experiences of the past 30 years convincingly prove that the cooperation and joint efforts being made within CEMA are greatly helping every member-state's national economic development and modernization as well as the practical application of the prominent achievements of science and technology. The economic cooperation among the CEMA member-countries forms an important factor in that the socialist community is playing an ever bigger role in world economy and in the fact that it is the main initiative-making force for the consolidation of international detente and for strengthening peace and international security.

In the formation and activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance an outstanding role has been played by the fact that the fraternal socialist countries can always reckon with the friendly help of the Soviet Union, and they can depend on its huge economic power and its impressive scientific-technical achievements.

Our relations are determined by firm principles: socialist internationalism, equality, mutual advantages, and comradely assistance. These principles have stood the test of practice and their implementation is proving increasingly attractive to the countries outside CEMA. The three-decade-long development of the CEMA member-countries has created conditions conducive to the expansion of our multifarious economic relations and the further advancement of the socialist economic community.

It is the firm conviction of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic that the constant consolidation of CEMA and the unceasing development of economic cooperation among the member-countries serves our socialist construction work, the uplift of the Hungarian people and the economic development of every member-state well. Furthermore, it contributes to the development of cooperation among countries with divergent social systems.

It is the resolute intention of our party and the Hungarian people to continue to participate actively in the future in the further deepening of cooperation, consolidation of fraternal relations and the practical realization of socialist economic integration. May CEMA attain further great successes in its activity serving the good of our socialist community and peoples.

Budapest, 25 June 1979. [Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Poland's Gierek

AU291653 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Letter from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to participants in the 33d CEMA session in Moscow]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee I cordially greet the delegations of the countries, and the representatives of the international organizations participating in the jubilee CEMA session.

The establishment and development of CEMA are indissolubly connected with the process of the profound social and political changes that have taken place in Europe, Asia and Latin America as a result of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution during World War II and the postwar period. The embarkation of our countries upon the road of socialist construction has created objective premises for a new type of relations among them and for comprehensive cooperation serving socioeconomic development. The past 30 years have fully confirmed the great role played in that regard by our joint economic organization.

CEMA is a powerful economic community in the world, one that is developing with the greatest speed.

Today, under conditions of higher economic potentials of all our countries and of progress in scientific-technical revolution, we are going over to new forms of cooperation, to socialist economic integration.

That process is based on strong and enduring ideological and political premises--the consolidated unity of constitutional principles, the identity of the aims of socioeconomic development and unity in unswerving efforts to strengthen security and peace in Europe and the world.

Cooperation with CEMA, the main partner of which has been and is the Soviet Union, has become for People's Poland one of the basic elements of the rapid rehabilitation of the country from the enormous war ravages, of overcoming backwardness, of the dynamic development of the economy and of consolidating socialist social relations.

All throughout the 35 years of its existence People's Poland has been an active participant in the comprehensive cooperation among socialist countries. Our state's contribution to the trade among CEMA countries and to scientific-technical and other cooperation has increased consistently.

Poland will continue to actively participate in implementing the comprehensive program for economic integration of CEMA members and the long-term directive programs for cooperation, which constitute a giant stride in strengthening the international division of labor, serving the vital interests of each country and the entire community of socialist states.

Our party equates nation with internationalist aims of socialist economic integration because they are inseparable. Always loyal to that truth, the PZPR counts the intensification of cooperation with CEMA countries among the premises that determine the present and the future of People's Poland and the successful implementation of the program for constructing a developed socialist society, a program mapped out by the Seventh PZPR Congress.

Comprehensive development and modernization of the economies of all CEMA countries as well as efforts to tighten their cooperation with the USSR, a country which possesses such a powerful economy, enormous natural resources and production, technical and scientific potentials, create the certainty that the period after the CEMA session will produce further great progress in strengthening the economic potentials, political positions and ideological impact of the socialist states' community as a leading force of social progress, national freedom and peace in the present world.

Dear comrades, I wish you every success in your work for the benefit of that cause.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Warsaw, June 1979

Romania's Ceausescu

AU292120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the Moscow session marking CEMA's 30th anniversary, read at the meeting on 26 June by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and on my own behalf, I want to convey to the participants in the CEMA festive session warm, comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations on the occasion of CEMA's 30th anniversary.

Romania highly values CEMA's role and contribution to developing cooperation between the socialist member states, and to accelerating the socioeconomic progress of each of the socialist countries participating in the activities of this organization. Our country has been consistently working to develop its economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the member states, and has made an active contribution to the efforts made to perfect the activities of this organization, so that it can optimally fulfill the aims and targets for which it was established, and appropriately fulfill the objectives and functions attributed to it under its statute.

Based on the principles of full equality, mutual advantage and free consent, and on respect for each state's sovereign rights in leading and planning its national economy, in developing the unitary and indivisible socialist property of each people, the basic aim of the cooperation with CEMA is to make an important contribution to modernizing the production forces of each member state, to facilitate the all-round development of the members' national economies, and to equalize the levels of economic development of those countries. Thus, CEMA's activities are designed to constitute a model of new-type relations, of genuinely democratic relations among states, permitting an unhampered and mutually advantageous cooperation and the development and modernization of each nation's economic potential, in the interests of its own prosperity and of the free and independent assertion of each country and for a free, equal and completely equitable cooperation among all the peoples; it demonstrates that socialism can secure the sovereign and self-reliant development of each nation and its forceful assertion in the world struggle for progress and a better life, for detente and peace.

The assertion of these superior principles and practices in the relations of cooperation among the CEMA member states, as among all the socialist countries, can exercise a profound positive influence of the entire international situation, within the process of democratizing interstate relations, by forcefully stimulating efforts to establish a new world economic order, an order permitting each people, but primarily the backward ones, to develop.

Currently, the socialist countries are going through a new, superior stage in building the new social system, a stage which focuses on the rapid development of the technical-material basis of the society, on tapping the most valuable achievements of contemporary science and technology, perfecting the leadership of the entire social life, organizing an efficient participation by the masses in the leadership of all areas of activity, and raising onto a higher level the socialist democracy, which revolves around man, around his well-being and happiness, and around the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland. The Romanian people are concentrating all their potential, all their creative energies on implementing the party's program, on the vast construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and on creating the conditions necessary for gradually passing to communism--a goal which requires a more efficient utilization of the country's resources, marked increases in the national wealth, increased efficiency in all socioeconomic activities, a raising of the people's material and intellectual well-being, and a consolidation of the country's independence.

In view of these conditions, it becomes objectively necessary to expand, diversify and improve the cooperation and collaboration within CEMA, and to intensify exchanges and cooperation at all levels among the member states.

Proceeding from these considerations, Romania will continue to bring its full contribution to developing and improving multilateral cooperation with CEMA, to increasing CEMA's contribution to providing concrete and efficient solutions to problems of great importance for the socioeconomic progress of the member states. Thus, we concern ourselves steadily with fulfilling the "comprehensive program" and the special long-term cooperation programs.

We believe that special attention should be devoted--as is actually specified in the program and in the conventions concluded--to providing raw materials, fuel and energy for the member states in ever better conditions. Similarly, more intensive steps should be taken to expand specialization and cooperation in industrial production, especially in the area of machine-building, with the aim of supplying the national economy of each country with the most modern equipment and technologies. Equally important is to expand cooperation in the fields of science and technology, especially in key sectors, in order to apply the scientific-technical state of the art in production as rapidly as possible. By acting along those lines CEMA will make a greater contribution to accelerating the all-round progress of each member state, and the development of each national economy.

Romania also believes that more intensive steps should be taken to improve the activities of CEMA and its bodies, to deepen their democratic character, and to promote more operational and efficient methods of solving actual problems of mutual cooperation, production sharing, cooperation in science, technology and other areas of common interest.

While working within CEMA, we also take into account the ever closer interdependence brought about by current world economic developments and the need to participate extensively in the international division of labor and in international exchanges. In this spirit, Romania is continuously developing relations of cooperation and collaboration with all the socialist countries and is expanding its cooperation and solidarity with the developing and nonalined countries, and, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, is expanding its economic and scientific-technical relations with all countries in the world, regardless of their social system. We are convinced that this is fully in keeping with the interests of the Romanian people, which are to advance ever more rapidly along the path of socialist progress and civilization while simultaneously serving the cause of detente and peace, understanding and fruitful cooperation among all the nations.

Our party and governments are aware of the fact that the socioeconomic development of each country depends to a great extent on the international situation--on the trends and processes that are taking place in the political life of the world. Reality shows that mankind is currently faced with very complex problems and that good relations among states and the peace and progress of all mankind depend on solving these problems. We believe that our states, as well as all the states in the world, must work resolutely to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, thus putting all the achievements of the contemporary civilization solely at the service of the peoples' peace and prosperity.

I want to take this opportunity to hail, yet again, the conclusion of the SALT II agreement and, in this connection, to convey warm congratulations to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Government and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. We believe that everything possible should be done by all the countries to resolutely promote the policy of detente and peace.

Romania also believes that to insure the stability of the world, the division of the world into poor and rich countries must be firmly eliminated and a new world economic order should be established, based on absolute equality and equity among nations.

At the same time, it is particularly important to settle all conflicts and states of tension, especially when it is a question of military conflicts between states. All disputes should be solved through peaceful negotiations; similarly, international life should be democratized and the current complex problems should be settled with the participation of all states, regardless of their size or social system. Guiding the course of international life along these lines is an important condition for insuring the peaceful building of socialism and communism in our countries, a fruitful cooperation among all the nations, and prosperity for all mankind.

Convinced that CEMA's activities will insure ever better conditions for expanding the economic and scientific-technical cooperation and collaboration of the member states, I want to wish the proceedings of the current festive CEMA session great success. I also want to convey to the peoples of the CEMA member states warm wishes for success in building the new system and fulfilling their aspirations for progress, prosperity and peace.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS ADDRESS SESSION OPENING MEETING 26 JUNE

Bulgarian Premier Todorov

AU2919Z2 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Speech by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 26 June meeting of CEMA's 33d session in Moscow]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kosygin, esteemed leaders of delegations of CEMA member-countries and guests, today is a day for assessing balances and looking into the future. Decades will pass and our present problems and difficulties will be forgotten, but mankind will never forget the inventors of the new economic order born of the revolution. They created relations of fraternal cooperation among free and equal peoples and constructed our international organization--CEMA.

Our organization is only 30 years old--a short historic period, but even these 30 years were enough for creating and strengthening the socialist integration as well as the most dynamic economic community in the world. There still is plenty of work ahead of us and many things still do not satisfy us, but the main historic fact is eradicable--we created the solid beginning of the world socialist cooperative, something about which Vladimir Ilich Lenin used to dream.

In this hall there are comrades who day after day and year after year have constructed CEMA--the organization predestined by history to become the torch of equal and fraternal cooperation. They remember not only the difficulties but also the joy at the successes. From the summit of 30 years one can easily discern the farsighted and Marxist-Leninist maturity of our communist parties. In these initial years of the world socialist community they foresaw the future and turned into initiators of its construction. The socialist system, public ownership of the production means, and the united goals and ideals, sternly required that we march along the road of cooperation and integration. However, in order to travel this road we needed courage and historic initiative. These are characteristics of our parties.

The contribution of the CPSU has been invaluable. Thanks to its consistent internationalism and huge economic, political, and moral potential, the USSR was and remains our constant support in our forward progress.

We have just heard the greeting message of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the most prominent statesman and political figure of our time. His sober conclusion and recommendations have historical value. Having personally acquired the Leninist party's sagacity, he has opened prospects that are harmonious with the requirements of our time. That is why our gratitude to Leonid Ilich is spontaneous and sincere.

Each of the fraternal countries has achieved remarkable successes. These are our common asset and pride. Our people know that the multilateral activity of CEMA makes ever more fruitful the efforts for accelerated and planned economic development, for mastering the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, for increased social productivity of labor and higher standards of living. The logical trend of the socialist countries toward their comprehensive coming together is consolidating even further.

Through common efforts we learned the most important thing--to gradually develop the integration by coordinating our plans, increasing the specialization and production sharing, and cooperating in the area of science and technology, we accumulate experience of historic significance. Our striving to multiply it is constant, as is our striving to learn from our achievements and our shortcomings and to perfect the mechanism of cooperation and integration.

The complex program which we are successfully implementing is our common goal. Important joint projects are being implemented. We have adopted long-range target plans. Many agreements on bilateral and multilateral bases have been concluded. Thus we are solving the community's strategic-economic problems, especially those related to raw materials and energy, on a lasting and reliable basis.

Everything we have done and planned for the future will facilitate the construction of socialism and communism in our countries. But it also has a universal significance--it influences world development with increased strength. Both friends and opponents are looking at CEMA. The number of countries operating with CEMA in one way or another is increasing. The participation of the representatives of a number of international organizations in this session is evidence of CEMA's authority and a sign of its lasting presence in the world economy. As far as our opponents are concerned--both life itself and the merciless facts of the socialist countries' ascent are giving them an appropriate answer. This answer is especially evident today, against the background of capitalism's intensifying crisis.

Comrades, the construction of the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is one of the brightest confirmations of the vital force of socialist internationalism and CEMA's role in the life of the peoples united in the organization. Now we say with pride and gratitude: CEMA has its share and contribution in each of our significant deeds and successes. That is why the BCP and our entire people festively mark the 30th anniversary of the community and express their willingness to further march along the road of integration and make a contribution to the common cause of fraternal cooperation worthy of the Bulgarian people.

The thoughts and feelings of our party and people are best expressed in the greeting message of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, which I would now like to read.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation then read the greeting message of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the participants of CEMA's anniversary session.

Czechoslovak Premier Strougal

AU2801317 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Text of speech by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, and CSSR premier, to the 26 June meeting of the 33d CEMA session in Moscow]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman, women and men comrades, esteemed friends, in the first place permit me to convey the ardent greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the CSSR's National Front and the government and all people of our country to all delegations, observers and guests present here at today's solemn CEMA session.

I am particularly overjoyed to convey to you the personal greetings from Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

From ancient times mankind has been accompanied by the experience that an individual's strength and possibilities, be they ever so great, are insufficient compared with what a collective can achieve. Self-evidently, that truth has a broader validity. It is also valid for the cooperation that was successfully developed these three decades by the countries of our socialist community.

In January 1949 when CEMA was born, its founders--who also included Czechoslovakia--endowed it with principles, the implementation of which was, and still is, unthinkable in the rest of the world: equality, voluntariness, selfless cooperation and its mutual advantageousness, and comradely assistance.

Compared with the tendency to sharpen conflicts and deepen socioeconomic inequality among the individual capitalist states and whole regions, a tendency that is completely different operates in our community. The process of balancing the overall standards of the fraternal socialist countries is more and more distinctly coming to the fore, as is the conscious-minded rapprochement of the national economies and the enforcement of planning on an international scale.

During these 30 years CEMA's activities have been substantially expanded and intensified. From a simple exchange of commodities CEMA has gone over to an international socialist integration, carried out purposefully and on the basis of a comprehensive program, which has opened a new phase in the economic development of the world socialist system.

That resulted in the fact that our community has become the most dynamic economic force of the present world and that today its influence on social development on all continents is becoming increasingly stronger and deeper. And that, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed at the 25th congress, "is very good for all mankind, for all those who want freedom, equality, independence, peace and progress."

From its very establishment the CSSR's party and state bodies have regarded the CEMA as a significant factor of our society's economic and social advance. Czechoslovakia belongs to those countries for which a high level of participation in the international division of labor is an increasingly significant factor of national economic development. And it is particularly in this connection that we realize what great opportunities are provided for us by the already extensive and steadily growing economic and scientific-technical potential of the entire socialist community.

The CSSR's economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA member-countries has always had, and will have a vital significance for the stable and dynamic development of our economy. [paragraph continues]

It has made it possible not only to carry out deep and substantial changes in the country's socioeconomic structure, but it also enables Czechoslovakia to keep in step with the world development in basic and decisive directions. We fully realize that the successes achieved by us in building socialism would have been unthinkable without our extensive cooperation with the CEMA countries.

Within this all-round cooperation there dominate the economic relations with the Soviet Union, this main pillar of the socialist community. We see in them one of the decisive guarantees of our further socialist development and of our firm certainties of the future. It is frankly symbolic that the present session, like the founding session 30 years ago, is being held in Moscow, the capital of the USSR--a state playing an irreplaceable role in the development of the socialist community, in the consolidation of real socialism on a world-wide scale and in spreading the policy of detente and of the coexistence of countries with different social systems as the only sensible alternative in the present epoch.

The signing of the SALT II treaty, as well as the talks between Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President James Carter in Vienna have again demonstrated to the whole world the decisive role of the land of the soviets for maintaining world peace.

CEMA is a living, dynamically developing organism, for which it is typical that it is constantly looking for new and qualitatively higher and more effective forms of cooperation. Within the process of developing all-round cooperation, the forces of the individual member-countries are not only being added, they are literally being multiplied. Thus they represent an inexhaustible source on which we are relying in our intentions for the present and also in our long-term plans. That is also why CEMA's weight and authority in international economic relations are also increasing. That too is one of the proofs of the great attractiveness of that organization, its entire rich activity and its results are creating a prototype of relations which will become decisive throughout the world at some time in the future.

Hungarian Premier Lazar

[26 June address by Council of Ministers Chairman and MSZMP Politburo Member Gyorgy Lazar at the 26 June opening meeting of the 33d CEMA session in Moscow]

AU2815l2 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed Comrade Kosygin: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, I cordially salute all participants in our festive session of today. On behalf of the Hungarian communists and our working people as a whole, I salute with particular respect the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee; our host, the Government of the Soviet Union; and the fraternal Soviet people.

It is a good and happy feeling for us that we are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the main economic organization of our fraternal community, in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, where the grand idea of forming our community was born and from where the CEMA set off on its historic road. While taking stock of the results of the past 30 years, we think with gratitude and respect of the Soviet Union, the country which has the richest experience in socialist construction and which since the first moment of the CEMA's inception, has played an outstandingly important role in developing our fruitful cooperation.

Dear comrades, thirty years back when the socialist transformation of society and economy began in Europe's popular democratic countries, capitalist states stirred up cold war, imposed economic isolation against our countries and used every means to turn back the path of development here. It was under such conditions that the epoch-making resolution was made to form the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This marked the establishment of the world's first economic organization based on full equality and mutual advantages to each member-country. Today, after the passage of 30 years, when 10 countries on three continents are members of our economic community, and when the number of countries which are establishing organized cooperation with us is constantly on the increase, we can rightly assert that the CEMA has excellently justified its existence and fulfilled its historical mission.

The countries of the CEMA vary from one another in many respects. In terms of population and territory, there are small and big countries. We do not possess equal amounts of natural resources. Besides, there are differences also in the level of our countries' economic development. Each member-country has its specific historic traditions and naturally even our socialist construction has specific features which vary from country to country. However, our similarities have become of more decisive significance than the differences. It is of great significance that we are linked by our common ideology, Marxism-Leninism. The main guiding principle of our cooperation is socialist internationalism. We are building socialist-communist societies in our countries by helping one another. We are fighting jointly for the cause of socialism, progress and peace.

The common path and cooperation based on equality and reciprocal advantages renders more efficient exploitation of our national resources, while the growth in the joint strength of our community provides the mainstay and security for the implementation of our plans. In this manner our internal efforts get merged with the ever widening and deepening socialist international economic cooperation. These two are linked to each other inseparably and organically.

Our cooperation in the past 30 years has been unique even by world standards. The CEMA countries have registered a dynamic development which far surpasses that of the capitalist countries. Our joint efforts have resulted in huge creations that serve our common good. All these have a part in that our community, which is strong and firm, is showing an attractive example even to peoples in countries with different social systems.

It gives us sincere pleasure that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--whom we were able to welcome as a respected and dear guest in our country recently--in his message to the session praised the 30-year activity of CEMA and spoke in reassuring terms of the prospects of our cooperation. Truly, we have created a foundation in the past 30 years on the basis of which we will be able to successfully accomplish the magnificent, but--one must add--by no means easy tasks of the future.

It is our deep conviction that the cooperation being realized within the CEMA will continue to constitute an indispensable source in the future for the successful development of our countries and for the prosperity of our peoples.

An indispensable condition for our further construction work and for the advancement of our cooperation is peace. The historic second strategic arms limitation treaty, which is in the interest of entire humanity and which came into being as a result of the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy, forms a great step forward in the path to the consolidation of peace and security.

Esteemed festive session: the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic attribute extremely great significance to extensive economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and to the development of socialist economic integration.

We profess with full conviction that Hungary, which is building socialism, could not have covered the path of development it has accomplished following World War II in any other way than thus, as an equal member of the friendly community. Only thus has it been able to raise its economy--which was backward before the war and suffered heavily in the war--to the present standard in a historically short time, create an advanced socialist industry and a modern agriculture, and make life good and safe for all Hungarian working people.

Our goal is to build an advanced socialist society. This opens splendid prospects for our people, but confronts us with increasingly complicated tasks as well. We are firmly determined to accomplish the future tasks--just as in the past three decades--on the path of collaboration with the fraternal countries, through a constant development of economic cooperation based on common advantages and by virtue of the organizing force of CEMA.

Esteemed comrades, our esteemed guests: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, I sincerely thank the CPSU and the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries for the particular attention they have devoted to our common cause, the strengthening of cooperation under CEMA and the development of socialist economic integration in the past 30 years.

I thank the officials and staff members working in CEMA organizations and all those--workers, peasants, engineers, economists, scientists and scientific research workers--who have made a contribution through their devoted and skilled work to the success of our common cause.

In conclusion, permit me to convey to you the greetings and good wishes of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and read a letter he sent to the participants in the session.

Polish Vice Premier Jagielski

AU021310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, at the 26 June meeting in Moscow of the 33d CEMA session]

[Text] Together with the peoples of the entire socialist states' community, the Polish people solemnly celebrate the 30th anniversary of CEMA. On this occasion allow me to extend the PZPR's most cordial greetings to fraternal communist and worker parties, the governments and peoples of CEMA countries and all participants in this jubilee session.

We convey particularly warm and cordial greetings to the hospitable hosts of this session--the CPSU and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; the Government of the USSR and its chairman, Comrade Aleksey Kosygin and all the Soviet peoples, who are our tested dear friends.

Proof of Correctness of Principles of Joint Organization

Today, 30 years since the establishment of our organization, we speak of its achievements as of something that has been almost granted to us. [paragraph continues]

However, if we go back to the beginning of those 30 years and call to mind the economic position of the young countries that had just embarked upon the road to socialist construction, the hostile political-ideological atmosphere that surrounded us and the obstacles that were placed in the form of economic blockade in front of our peoples, we will realize the magnitude of the achievements scored by our forces, which, guided by the science of Marxism-Leninism and the experience gained by the USSR, the first socialist states in the world initiated that far-sighted project and are implementing it so fruitfully.

Each year produces new proof of the correctness of the principles of our organization and its fruitful performance. The span of 20 years was enough to complete the process of rebuilding our countries from the ravages of war; to achieve their great industrialization and to reach a level of economic development to be able to go over to a higher stage of cooperation--to socialist economic integration. That stage was initiated by the "Comprehensive Program for Further Intensifying and Improving Cooperation and Development of Socialist Economic Integration of CEMA countries," which was adopted by the 25th CEMA session in 1971.

At present the economies of our fraternal countries are increasingly becoming a complementary whole. We are for each other the main source of the supply of raw materials, machinery, installations and consumer goods, as well as the basic market for selling our products.

Socialist cooperation makes it possible to effectively overcome the negative features of periodic cyclic recessions and crises, which are inevitable in the capitalist world. That cooperation provides us with the weapons for an effective struggle against various forms of state protectionism or discrimination practices against us by some countries or economic groups in the capitalist world.

Enhancing Socialist Countries' Strength

In the member-countries CEMA plays an important and irreplaceable role in the process of socialist construction, in which economic progress is closely related to social progress. The rapid rate with which the economies of our fraternal countries are being developed and modernized, progress in science and technology, increasingly better satisfaction of our peoples' needs and deep changes in social and cultural life help to implement the ideals of socialism and comprehensively strengthen the economic potentials and political positions of the socialist states' community in the world.

The results that CEMA countries have achieved in the seventies because of the policy of accelerated development and because of the program of socialist economic integration deserve special mention.

The Soviet Union plays a leading role in socialist economic integration, and this is of enormous importance for the implementation of the programs for constructing a developed socialist society--for the implementation of the programs of all our parties. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR, said this at the solemn session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: "We are marching side by side, helping each other and pooling our efforts, knowledge and resources in order to move ahead as fast as possible.

"We have begun to jointly tackle the problems of raw materials, fuels and energy in order to solve them. We are intensifying specialization and cooperation, especially in the engineering industry, with the help of the most recent achievements of science and technology. We will solve these tasks in a reliable and economically justified way on a long-term basis. We will solve them with the full regard for the interests and needs of each fraternal country and the entire community." [paragraph continues]

These words, which we fully share, carry the message that integration measures will continue to be successfully implemented.

The jubilee of the 30th anniversary of CEMA has coincided with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of People's Poland.

The origins of People's Poland are made up of sacrifices and the work of generations and their unshakable aspirations for freedom and to abolish national and social oppression. The people's heroic struggle against the Hitlerite aggressor occupies a particularly important place in these origins. Thanks to the annihilation of fascism by the Red Army, thanks to Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms and thanks to our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, that struggle ended in the greatest victory of our times. Thanks to our cooperation with the Soviet Union, we have been able to take political advantage of that armed victory in the interest of our people and in the interest of progress and peace.

Ever since the establishment of CEMA Poland has been making a telling contribution to CEMA's development, to socialist economic integration and to strengthening the unity of our community.

Poland Seeks To Deepen Cooperation

The PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic are decidedly in favor of efforts to deepen the cooperation among CEMA countries and to develop socialist economic integration. PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek clearly stated that at the second party congress: "We will actively participate in implementing the program for socialist economic cooperation within the framework of CEMA. We will expand trade, specialization and cooperation links, extend scientific-technical and investment cooperation; and assume joint measures to solve economic problems."

Our country is actively implementing the principle of coordinating long-term national plans for socioeconomic development. It has also actively participated in working out long-term directive programs for cooperation among CEMA countries up to 1990 and is participating in working out and coordinating systems and accords to insure the implementation of those programs.

Consolidating Peace Is the Main Issue

Today we regard preventing a new world war, disarmament, insuring and consolidating peace as the main issue of international relations.

Poland, which 40 years ago became the first object of Hitlerite aggression in World War II, is vitally interested in and supports all activities aimed at security, detente and peaceful cooperation among nations. This is why the Polish people pay tribute to and welcome the positive results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna, which was crowned by the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

The SALT II accord is the fruit of the creative policy of the Soviet Communist Party, a policy aimed at protecting mankind against the danger of nuclear annihilation. It constitutes an important and necessary step along the road to eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The Vienna meeting proved once again that the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence, initiated and actively pursued by the USSR and all our community, is consistent with the hopes and expectations of nations, helps strengthen the security of fraternal states and constitutes an important premise for their further socioeconomic development. [paragraph continues]

The successes of that policy are indissolubly connected with the prospects for implementing the aims that inspire our organization.

Problems dictated by the need for the CEMA countries' rapid economic development orientated toward the increasingly more effective satisfaction of our peoples' requirements and by the changed political, economic and social conditions in the world are being solved jointly by those countries.

Unity and Cohesion of Our Countries Guarantee Progress

We should bear in mind, however, that life has proved that the unity, cohesion and solidarity of our community as well as the harmonious relation of the interests of the individual countries with the interests of the whole area are the best guarantee of our onward march. Thanks to the powerful driving force of the resolve of the parties, governments and peoples of the CEMA fraternal countries, we will successfully continue that march in the interest of our fraternal peoples and in the name of socialism, cooperation and peace in the world.

HEADS OF DELEGATIONS SPEAK AT 27 JUNE MEETING OF SESSION

Stanko Todorov

AU021540 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Report on address delivered by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the 33d CEMA Session in Moscow on 27 June]

[Text] In his speech Comrade Stanko Todorov, on behalf of the Bulgarian delegation, expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to the USSR Government, as well as to A. N. Kosygin personally, for the cordial hospitality and the splendid working conditions offered to the delegates.

Comrade Stanko Todorov also stated the following: At yesterday's festive session we marked with great gratification the 30th anniversary of CEMA. It was unanimously ascertained that the dynamic growth of the national incomes, of industrial and agricultural production, the development of science and technical progress, the implementation of the social programs of the fraternal parties, as well as the drawing closer together of the economic development standards of the CEMA member-countries, that all these things are an expression of the historical advantages of socialism over capitalism.

The intensive development of multilateral and bilateral cooperation represents an essential contribution to our successes. This cooperation is assuming a new character today--the member-countries of our community are confidently marching forward along the path of socialist economic integration. Life demonstrates that the trend toward socialist integration and the comprehensive program adopted 10 years ago at the 23d session are in conformity with the lawgoverned rules of the development of socialism as a socioeconomic system. The new scale of our cooperation enables us to resolve vitally important economic and scientific-technical problems, Stanko Todorov stated.

Along with the adoption of long-term special-purpose programs, the strategy of cooperation in sectors of key importance for our national economies was determined and further developed. The main thing now is to insure favorable economic, organizational and other conditions for the implementation of this program. The work accomplished in this respect after the 32d session and the two special-purpose programs we are discussing at the present session deserve positive evaluation. [paragraph continues]

The main thing now is to insure favorable economic, organizational and other conditions for the implementation of this program. The work accomplished in this respect after the 32d session and the two special-purpose programs we are discussing at the present session deserve positive evaluation. In this respect the Executive Committee and the Committee on Cooperation in Planning Activities, as well as the respective branch committees and international organizations, have worked particularly hard and we would like to express our gratitude to them.

A number of agreements on cooperation in raw-material energy branches, in machine building and in the transportation sectors have been prepared or are in the completion stages.

After the signing of the agreement on specialization and production-sharing in the sector of atomic equipment, it is now necessary to take the necessary measures and to insure a timely supply of equipment for our atomic power stations.

Work on the coordination of national economic plans for the 1981-1985 period began on time. Now, it is a positive factor that coordination is being implemented in close cooperation with the elaboration of the measures, special-purpose programs and bilateral programs of specialization and production sharing. Thus, the jointly outlined strategy of cooperation in the concrete sectors has become an element of planning on a national scale and is contributing to increasing the stability and solid foundations of the national economic plans.

Along with the work connected with the coordination of plans, the questions of concrete prices in the forthcoming 5-year plan period is being resolved. The crisis of the capitalist economy, which is accompanied by stormy inflation processes, continues. The contradictions between developed capitalist states and developing countries are becoming increasingly worse, a fact that was unequivocally demonstrated at the recent UNCTAD session in Manila. All this seriously reflects upon international prices. Many of these prices are no longer commensurate with the value of the respective goods.

In establishing contractual prices for the forthcoming 5-year plan period we are trying to reflect the objective trends in the fluctuation of prices on representative world markets as well as the requirements that determine the intensification of socialist integration and the consolidation of the planning basis of cooperation, and so forth.

A draft project concerning section three of the long-term special-purpose program in the agricultural and food industry sector has been submitted to us, which pertains to the encouragement of production and exports of goods in these branches, Comrade Stanko Todorov declared.

We positively evaluate the work accomplished in this respect. With the adoption of this new draft project, we can create new prerequisites for the development of cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

At the same time we would like to note that the problems of the further accelerated development of agriculture and food industry are not merely exhausted by this fact. It is urgently necessary to jointly accomplish the tasks connected with a further, considerable improvement of the material-technical basis in these economic branches. For our countries this is also a question of exceptional importance because our opportunities for extensively expanded production are almost exhausted.

Integration processes demand that specialization and production-sharing be developed along intensive lines in closest connection with scientific-technical cooperation.

An ever increasing number of developing states are proceeding along the path of noncapitalist development and are tending toward cooperation with our community. The assistance we are giving them has reached the impressive figure of R26 billion. This assistance is aimed at building and consolidating their national economies, at the processing and utilization of their natural resources in the interest of these peoples, at building up their own industries, at the training of their own cadres, and so forth. The strategy of cooperation with these countries is correct and we must continue to conduct this policy with consistency and perseverance in the future.

Within the framework of CEMA, considerable work has been accomplished in connection with the coordination of relations with developing countries. A number of important decisions and recommendations have been adopted in this connection. Many measures laid down in the long-term special-purpose programs are aimed at this.

Detente, which is increasingly becoming an irreversible process, creates prerequisites for an intensive development of economic relations with the advanced capitalist states. Nevertheless, there has not yet been any considerable improvement of the trade-political conditions for businesslike cooperation. Our constructive initiatives do not meet the necessary reciprocity on the part of the EEC.

In its actions aimed at establishing business relations between CEMA and the EEC, the CEMA Executive Committee is following a correct policy line and is manifesting perseverance and energetic efforts.

The implementation of CEMA's goals and tasks greatly depends on its organizational structure and on the legal foundations of cooperation. We fully support the statement and the conclusions drawn by the report of the Executive Committee on the results of the application of the basic trends in connection with improving CEMA's work.

Comrade Stanko Todorov stated as follows: In conclusion I would like to express my confidence that the implementation of the decisions that we will adopt will give a powerful new impetus to our comprehensive cooperation. It will contribute to the intensification of socialist economic integration, to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the countries belonging to our community, so that its influence upon the socialist development of the world may increase and so that the worldwide revolutionary process may expand. It will contribute to an even fuller manifestation of the advantages of real socialism.

Lubomir Strougal

AU291400 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Report on speech by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CSSR premier and head of CSSR delegation to the 33d CEMA session on 27 June in Moscow]

[Text] Our negotiations on further economic and scientific-technical cooperation and on socialist economic integration have been positively influenced by the atmosphere of yesterday's festive session, which so highly evaluated CEMA's 30 years of activities. I consider it beneficial to sum up the most important conclusions of this assessment in a joint "declaration," Comrade L. Strougal stated.

The high criteria for evaluating our work to date arise from the council's role in the further advance of the community of socialist states and in the consolidation of the unity of fraternal socialist countries and of the positions of real socialism in the world.

It is from this viewpoint that the Central Committee of our communist party and the government of our republic assess the fulfillment of both the conclusions formulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress and those in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, as well as the results of the international socialist integration.

We have openly stated that during the past 3 years the planned targets were not fulfilled in certain sectors and that we are not achieving the desired growth of national-economic efficiency.

We have not yet fully coped with the consequences that the serious and evidently permanent changes in the world economy have had for our economy; likewise, we have not yet quite succeeded in coping with the new internal conditions now confronting the Czechoslovak economy. This particularly applies to the insurance of fuel and power for our national economy, to the mastering of problems in capital construction, to the more rapid technological progress in several branches and to the insurance of an equilibrium in the balance of payments. This year this situation will be made even worse by the serious difficulties in agriculture caused by the great drought in the spring months and by other unfavorable weather conditions.

Even though the overall dynamics of economic development have been slower than planned, we are securing all the decisive commitments of integration agreements within the set deadlines and ranges. Work on the Soyuz gas pipeline has been concluded in time; we have met our commitments in the construction of the 750-kilovolt transmission line; and we are devoting maximum care and effort to the production of equipment for nuclear power stations and to insuring the construction of the transit gas pipeline, as well as the facilities for small pipe production.

In keeping with the international policy of our communist party and our state, we are granting--within the limits of our possibilities--assistance to Cuba, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the SRV, Laos, Kampuchea, Angola, socialist Ethiopia and also the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other developing countries.

The problems I have mentioned here are facing us with even greater urgency in the forming of the concept of the future 5-year plan.

That is why in this work we are mainly concentrating on achieving the maximum relative savings in the utilization of accessible fuel and raw material from domestic raw materials and from imports, on reducing the demands on materials and investments, on the best possible growth of labor productivity, with a reduced rate [possibly of production growth], as well as on markedly enhancing the competitiveness of the processing industry's products, particularly those of the engineering industry, and on the implementation of scientific-technical development.

We fully identify ourselves with Comrade Kosygin's opinion that a substantial improvement in technical standards must be achieved in several engineering products, since the achievement of a qualitative change in this respect could have a marked influence on the efficiency of our economies for many years to come. These matters are the object of constant attention both in the CPCZ, and in everyday management work. Despite this, we realize that we must put these intentions into practice more quickly.

Men and women comrades, we assess as positive the work accomplished by the council's member-states and bodies in working out the remaining two drafts of long-term special-purpose cooperation programs concerning the production of mass-consumption industrial commodities and cooperation in the field of transport. Their adoption will demarcate the common strategy of mutual cooperation in solving the most serious development tasks in the most important branches of material production in the coming decade.

Men and women comrades, we approach the fulfillment of long-term special-purpose cooperation programs, as well as the coordination of 5-year plans for the years 1981-85 with a view to the need for the dynamic and more effective development of our national economy after 1980. As I have already stated, the achieved results--particularly as regards the adjustment of our Czechoslovak economy to the new economic conditions--are not sufficient in our view.

In line with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress we are striving to enhance the effectiveness of production, to improve technical standards and, in this connection, also to amend the basic proportions and structural changes, above all in industry.

From the viewpoint of these problems, and also bearing in mind the tasks that must be solved within the framework of our community, it can be stated that quite a lot has been achieved along both multilateral and bilateral lines. We consider it positive that, above all, the needs of the coming 5-year period as well as those of the further long-term period, have been taken into account in the individual cooperation proposals. This makes it possible for us, in deciding on basic matters, to assess all the decisive aspects of their solution; the extent of the projects, their priorities and also the real possibilities of allocating the necessary social resources for them.

The work on long-term special-purpose programs, as well as on the coordination of 5-year plans for the years 1981-85 in the sector of fuels, power and raw materials, continues intensively. The possibilities for cooperation in the sectors of power industry have been clarified; an agreement has been signed on the construction of the Khmelnitskaya nuclear power station; and proposals on cooperation in the sphere of iron ore and chemical raw materials are being negotiated. Simultaneously it is nevertheless becoming apparent that in most instances the contribution made by the proposed cooperation will be apparent only after 1985.

The preparation of drafts for multilateral cooperation agreements in the fuel, power and raw materials sectors unambiguously shows that these are complicated and demanding problems and that the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement on them requires us to search for the most suitable solution.

That is why we hold the opinion that our cooperation should be directed toward completing the draft agreements for all actions under preparation which follow from the long-term special purpose programs, and toward achieving a speedy solution of the still open questions in the coordination of 5-year plans for the years 1981-85 in the sector of fuels, power and basic kinds of raw materials.

In this context I would like to stress that we are devoting extraordinary attention to the long-term problems of our fuel and power balance. Alongside the extensive participation in international cooperation, such as the construction of electric power stations, transit gas pipelines and transmission lines, we are establishing the prerequisites for the further development of our own resources and for achieving maximum savings in all kinds of fuel and power. At the same time, in coal extraction, we must cope with the constantly deteriorating natural conditions and, on top of that, in brown coal with the considerable growth of investments required as a result of moving railroad tracks and waterways and the relocation of towns and villages. Despite the enormous efforts and considerable investment resources, the lack of minimum increments of fuel and energy will continue to be one of the severest limiting factors in our national economic development in the years 1981-85, despite the premise that we envisage a lower rate of development compared with the present 5-year plan.

This is why Czechoslovakia attributes extraordinary importance to the conclusion of a multilateral agreement on international specialization and cooperation in production and on deliveries of installations for nuclear power plants up to the year 1990. [paragraph continues]

From the very beginning of negotiations on this question we have been concentrating our efforts on mastering the production of basic installations for nuclear power stations. In keeping with the bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union of 1974 and 1976 on cooperation in the production of these installations we have begun extensive construction of engineering and metallurgical capacities, both for our own needs and for export.

This orientation represents a fundamental structural change in our engineering and it is so demanding that it substantially limits our possibilities for developing other engineering branches. All types of installations for nuclear power stations equipped with reactors of the VVER-440 type--in which Czechoslovakia specializes--are currently in production and most of them are already being delivered. It is, therefore, natural that the efficiency of this production is a fundamental question for us.

It is desirable--in view of the importance of metals for the development of our economies--to complete in the course of this year, through the effort of all interested states, the draft agreement on cooperation in the construction of iron ore plants in the USSR.

As far as the processing industry is concerned, it must be said that the results achieved so far have not yet--on the whole--reached the level achieved in the sphere of fuels, energy and raw materials. As has already been said, the greatest progress has been achieved in developing specialization and cooperation of production in the sector of nuclear power plant equipment. We hope that similar progress can be achieved in other prepared agreements on multilateral specialization and cooperation of production, especially in engineering. This is desirable also from the viewpoint of the necessary growth of our export activity on the markets of third countries.

The long-term special-purpose programs of cooperation form the strategy of the CEMA countries in the sphere of material production. However, their consistent materialization requires further perfection of the forms of organization and increased efficiency of the whole mechanism of our multilateral cooperation. We regard as particularly important the improvement of activities in the sphere of external relations, the significance of which will undoubtedly continue to grow.

Gyorgy Lazar

AU291815 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the 27 June morning meeting of the 33d CEMA session in Moscow: "Gyorgy Lazar: Expansion of Our Cooperation Lays the Foundation for Our Future"]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar conveyed to the heads of the delegations participating in the session the greetings and good wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and then stressed, to begin with:

"We can establish with gratification that the work of socialist construction has continued with undiminished impetus in our countries in the period that has elapsed since our last session. We have made great strides forward on the path of the realization of socialist integration and we have, through joint efforts, put into operation vast projects like the alliance gas pipeline and the 750-kilovolt electric transmission line."

The Significance of the Special-Target Programs

"Once more, issues of outstanding importance are included on the agenda of our current session, the successful resolution of which will be an additional contribution to laying the foundation for the future plans for our peoples' economies and a further intensification of our fruitful cooperation.

"We support the approval of the material submitted to the session and the draft resolution," stressed the chairman of the government.

"Also we, for our part, appreciate the well-organized and vast amount of work that has led to the elaboration of the long-term special-target programs of cooperation and, in addition, we greatly value the extremely important role assumed by the Soviet Union in initiating and elaborating the special-target programs and a constructive resolution of problems.

"One can hardly overestimate the significance of the special-target programs, since they encompass the most important tasks of our cooperation and their planned implementation is an important prerequisite of the CEMA countries in continuing to insure their constant economic development and the attainment of their economic-political objectives."

Gyorgy Lazar emphasized at this point that the accomplishment of the long-term special-target program of cooperation drawn up to develop the production of certain industrial consumer goods will be a useful contribution toward satisfying the requirements of the CEMA countries with regard to several important consumer goods. He then dealt with the special-target program pertaining to transportation, which is one of the issues on the agenda.

"Both freight and passenger traffic among the CEMA countries have assumed such dimensions that our present public transportation system can only manage to cope with them in a planned manner by making great efforts. It is our common interest to remove this bottleneck on the development of our cooperation as soon as possible through extensive and effective measures. We regard an increase in the vehicle inventory and the related industrial structure at a more rapid rate, in addition to a development of the transportation system, as indispensable to this end."

The Importance of Transit Freight

He dealt separately with problems of transit freight awaiting solution. He stressed that Hungary is particularly interested in this, since, by virtue of its geographical position, it assumes a significant share of the handling of transit traffic among the CEMA countries and the traffic destined for and arriving from nonsocialist countries. Transit traffic accounts for one-fourth of our railway freight. Consequently, we must not only develop the transport capacities that meet our own requirements, but must also incur considerable material expenditures to enable our transport capacity to satisfy the requirements of the CEMA countries that forward their products to other countries through our country. Therefore, it is reasonable and necessary that the special-target program concerning transportation and its implementation should pay appropriate attention to the specific position of member countries--including Hungary--which handle considerable transit traffic for other CEMA countries. Also, we regard it as necessary that the particular position and interests of CEMA countries that do not possess an ocean port should be taken into consideration. We regard it as an important task and a common interest that CEMA countries should actively participate in the elaboration of transportation concepts on al all-European scale.

He then noted that the adoption of the special-target programs closes an important phase, but only the first phase of our work--the designation of objectives and the framing of work programs. The implementation of the special-target programs is still ahead of us, and this is not a task of less importance, since resolving it successfully calls for great responsibility. Separately, too, great importance is attached to the planned cooperative accomplishment of creating an energy base constituting the foundation of the CEMA countries' economic development.

The government chairman stressed that to conclude as soon as possible the coordination of the 1981-85 plans for the peoples' economies, on the basis of considering mutual interests, is one of the most important successive tasks. In this connection, he dealt in detail with the fact that the radical changes that have taken place in the world economy have had an unfavorable impact on the Hungarian people's economy, reviewed the main characteristics of the plan for the people's economy this year and measures taken to fulfill the plan and then continued:

Barter Trade Should Increase

"In addition to mobilizing our own resources to the utmost, we regard an expansion of our economic cooperation with the CEMA countries and a development of socialist economic integration as the most important means of resolving our economic tasks and improving our equilibrium. The more resolutely this process proceeds and the more effective it will be, the more secure the foundations of the future of the Hungarian people's economy will be. The planned nature of the development of our economy will also intensify. Therefore, we, for our part, regard it as indispensable that the rate of increase of the economic relations among our countries should be more rapid in the future than the rate of the development of the economic relations maintained with the non-socialist countries and that, as a result of this, we should be able to satisfy an increasing proportion of our requirements from the CEMA countries. In keeping with this, we regard it as very important that the volume of mutual deliveries should gradually increase each year between 1981 and 1985. We are of the opinion that the fulfillment of this requirement is of fundamental significance from the viewpoint of both the constant development of the people's economies of the individual countries and the progress of socialist economic integration.

"A constant increase in the volume of foreign trade among us can be insured, in our opinion," Gyorgy Lazar continued, "if, in addition to satisfying the member countries' raw material and fuel requirements, we also take far-reaching advantage of the possibilities for increasing mutual deliveries and intensifying specialization and cooperation with regard to other groups of products as well. Because of all this, we regard it as indispensable that, in the course of the remaining work in plan coordination for 1981-85, we should make efforts to lay the foundations for a further increase of mutual foreign trade through bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

"We regard it as an important and timely requirement that we should improve the planned nature of economic relations among the CEMA countries. We feel that our economic and technological relations have become so intensive that unprecedentedly great significance lies in correct compliance with mutually assumed quantitative and qualitative obligations concerning deliveries and compliance with them by the prescribed deadline," said Gyorgy Lazar. He stressed:

"It is a known fact that the production of the most modern capital equipment, the dynamic development of the entire machine industry that represents modern technology and the implementation of the special-target program on industrial consumer goods that is to be adopted at the present session, depend greatly on how we can resolve and improve the standard of the supply of modern components and partial units. One reason for the importance of intensifying our cooperation in this domain is to enable us to reduce our dependence on capitalist imports. [paragraph continues]

On the basis of all these considerations, we have proposed and we repeatedly stress that specialization and cooperation in the productive manufacture of components and partial units must be treated as a preferential task in our economic cooperation. It is our opinion that a prolific mass production of components of the most modern standards must be created in the CEMA countries."

Possibilities in Agriculture

Gyorgy Lazar then noted that the significance of the further development of the system's economic means of cooperation is increasing from the viewpoint of the further development of cooperation among our countries, the development of socialist economic integration and the intensification of our existing relations with nonsocialist countries as well. In this sphere of issues, he singled out, as the most timely task, the necessary elaboration of a method for setting the contractual prices and tariffs applicable in the 1981-85 plan period and reviewed the relevant Hungarian ideas and proposals. He spoke separately of the fact that the CEMA countries' possibilities for increasing agricultural production and the production of the food industry are considerably greater than we are now exploiting. However, it is an important prerequisite that to take advantage of the resources we should vigorously stimulate the growth of agricultural production through appropriate means and methods.

In conclusion, he stressed that the decision we make at the 33d CEMA session will constitute an additional contribution to the development of our economic cooperation and the intensification of socialist economic integration. However, the good resolutions must be transplanted into daily practice as well. "I can assure you that we, on our part, will make every effort to this end," Gyorgy Lazar concluded.

Willi Stoph

AU292130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 79 p 6 AU

["Willi Stoph Spoke at the Moscow CEMA Session [on 27 June]; All Strength for New Successes on the Common Road"]

[Text] The head of the GDR delegation, Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, stated in part: it is with great interest that we followed Comrade Kosygin's statement. We also have heard with attention the reports of the Executive Committee and of the committee for cooperation in the field of planning activities. We thank Comrades Katushev and Baybakov for their explanations.

At the same time we convey our gratitude to those comrades who effectively helped to submit to this session important documents for decisions that will further advance our community on the road of socialist economic integration.

The GDR working people are employing all their strength to implement the decisions of the 9th SED Congress on the further fashioning of the developed socialist society and the deepening for integration in the socialist community of states.

A wide people's movement for a worthy preparation of the GDR's 30th anniversary is in progress everywhere in our country. Our party considers it a responsible political task to make this jubilee a great display of the achievements of socialism on German soil. At the juncture of the two great social systems, in the field of tension in which war and peace are being decided, the GDR--fraternally linked with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--has developed into an efficient socialist state. Our republic is an inseparable part of the socialist community.

Implementing the decisions of the 9th SED Congress, the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and the other CEMA countries has further deepened. The GDR actively participates in many bilateral and multilateral integrated projects. As Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, recently stated at the SED Central Committee session, socialist economic integration is advancing. We regard this as a decisive guarantee of our own development and advocate an even faster pace in expanding the cooperation.

Our party considers the close relations between our fraternal parties and the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states an in important prerequisite for the continuous development of cooperation in all spheres of social life. The SED will continue to contribute to this.

We noted with satisfaction the steady growth of the GDR's foreign trade turnover with the other CEMA member countries. In 1978 it reached a volume of some R14 billion compared with R10 billion in 1975.

The GDR Is Partner in 5,000 Agreements

Thus the share of the CEMA countries in the GDR's foreign trade turnover in that period has increased from 66 to 69 percent. We regard this as an expression of the deepening cooperation between our states.

This is also reflected in the fact that an increasing share of the GDR's foreign trade turnover is based on long-term agreements on the specialization and cooperation of production. At the present time some 5,000 of such long-term bilateral and multilateral agreements have been concluded.

The share of specialized and cooperated products of machine engineering in the overall exports of machinery and equipment to the CEMA member countries rose in 1978 to 44 percent as compared with 28 percent in 1975.

We advocate a purposeful expansion of specialization and cooperation between our countries in which high objectives must be set forth to safeguard scientific-technical standards and contractual obligations.

We attach great importance to the fulfillment of the contractual obligations because, in view of the growing interlacing, economic disruptions multiply quickly in cases of nondelivery or late delivery.

The tasks related to science and technology constitute an important sector in the immediate collaboration between the GDR and the other CEMA countries. A dominating position in developing the capacity and effectiveness of the national economy attaches to the successful mastery of scientific-technical progress. Our party focuses its efforts on primarily accomplishing such scientific-technical achievements that will create decisive prerequisites for further economic growth. In doing so it is first and foremost important through a comprehensive rationalization and the introduction of modern technologies, particularly in the field of microelectronics, to solve our demanding tasks related to saving manpower and improving the economical use of materials.

In the near future work on coordinating the plans for the forthcoming five-year period must be carried out more intensively in keeping with the stipulations made by CEMA. We possess important points of departure and orientations for this plan coordination. There is the program from specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, which is now being worked out in keeping with an agreement between the general secretaries of the central committees of our two fraternal parties. [paragraph continues]

There are the basic directions for the long-term bilateral cooperation with the other fraternal countries that were agreed upon at the level of party leaderships and governments; and there are last but not least the long-term CEMA target programs.

For us as a country lacking raw materials the stable and dynamic development of the national economy depends decisively on the extent to which we succeed in securing the required raw materials. That is why we regard the continuation and increasing of mutual deliveries of important raw materials and fuel as a central problem in the coordination of the plans for the 1981-85 period.

To Employ Materials and Energy Effectively

In working out our five-year plan we are proceeding from a further increase in our own efforts to develop the raw material and power base. Considerable national economic means have been envisaged to more comprehensively utilize our main power media, soft coal. The further development of the GDR's chemical industry comprises the full exploitation of the possibilities of using crude soft coal as raw material as well as the working out and utilization of new procedures for the material-technological [stoffwirtschaftliche] processing of raw soft coal.

Purposeful work is in progress in the GDR to more effectively use the available oil. We are currently erecting plants for the deep cracking of petroleum.

We regard a most economical use of materials and energy and the comprehensive utilization of secondary raw materials as a decisive factor in strengthening the material and raw material base of the GDR. Our party proceeds from the fact that a substantially higher degree of refining of the raw materials and materials that are available to us must become a main direction of the future economic development of our republic.

The GDR's national economy succeeded in the years 1976-78 to reduce the specific consumption of important raw materials and materials by an annual average of 3.1 percent. This is an outstanding result which exceeds the targets set by the 9th party congress. But we do not regard this development adequate, in view of the new situation. After previous estimates, an annual reduction of more than 4 percent must be achieved to secure a stable continuation of our economic policy.

We have initiated the required measures to further cut raw material consumption through a consistent exploitation of most recent scientific-technical findings, through fundamental technological improvements, material-saving designs and other measures.

We also deem it necessary and expedient to undertake joint efforts to develop and exploit our countries' additional power resources in addition to the already existing ones.

Within the framework of the implementation of the long-term target programs the GDR will continue to participate in measures of cooperation which help to meet the increased requirements of our national economies for raw materials and energy means.

In this connection we shall intensify our efforts to promote the development of the raw materials and fuel economy through the delivery of equipment and plants.

I can state here that the required measures will be undertaken on the part of the GDR to fulfill the obligations resulting from the already started common projects for increasing the extraction of raw materials.

Willi Stoph stated the GDR Government's readiness to sign a number of agreements during this council meeting on further cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power plants, chemical industry and for transport. These were steps to implement the long-term target programs, he said.

In doing so the agreement on multilateral specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants was in the foreground, he stated.

Willi Stoph went on to say: The largest share of the increase in the capacities for the production of electric power in the GDR for the period after 1980 is to be insured through the building of nuclear power plants. This is why our party leadership attaches extraordinary significance to the delivery of the equipment required for this purpose in keeping with deadlines and quality requirements as well as to attaining a high degree of safety in plant and operation.

The Planning Committee has submitted additional draft target programs. We approve these target programs for cooperation in the fields of industrial consumer goods and international transport routes as well as in supplying these branches with machinery and equipment. A number of conceptual problems are being clarified with these programs and possibilities are being created for developing multilateral cooperation in these areas.

We attach a great importance primarily to the consistent implementation of the measures envisaged in the target program for transport. They are intended to insure growing foreign trade transport. It is particularly important to enhance the carrying capacity of the international railway lines and to accelerate the turnover at the border stations.

Clear and Far-Reaching Aims and Programs

The agreements that have already been prepared for implementing the long-term target program for transport and are to be signed at this session constitute an important step to develop the transport systems of the CEMA countries.

Dealing with the activities of CEMA and its organs, Willi Stoph advocated strengthening the efforts to consistently implement in practice the measures for enhancing the effectiveness of labor adopted by the 32d council session.

Willi Stoph stated: The GDR approves the provision of the draft resolution of the council session according to which the fundamental principles of the comprehensive program for the promotion of their economies applicable to the MPR and the Republic of Cuba should also be extended to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The GDR has already rendered considerable support in this spirit to the heroic Vietnamese people in the past and will continue to do so within its possibilities.

Dear comrades, in the past year our countries have taken additional steps ahead in developing socialist economic integration. We are pleased with the achieved results and assess them as an important contribution to the further transformation of the power balance in the world.

But incomparably greater are the tasks which we must solve together in the time ahead of us.

The countries of our community have clearcut aims and possess far-reaching programs for cooperation. [paragraph continues]

It is important to exert all our strength to advance on our common road with great reliability and effectiveness for mutual benefit. We are sure that the decisions of this session will impart new incentives to our common work.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski

AU041420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, head of the Polish delegation, at the 27 June meeting of the CEMA session in Moscow; passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI SAID THAT THE YEAR SINCE THE 32D CEMA SESSION AND THE PREVIOUS YEARS HAD BEEN CHARACTERIZED BY INTENSIVE WORK CARRIED OUT BY CEMA COUNTRIES AND ORGANS IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THE AIMS AND TASKS OF INTEGRATION AND TO CONSOLIDATE NEW PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF COOPERATION.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski stressed with satisfaction that we have favorably implemented the decisions of the previous CEMA sessions concerning the working out of long-term directive programs for cooperation and have created foundations for further development of CEMA countries and for intensifying their economic integration.

THE PRESENT TASKS CONNECTED WITH IMPLEMENTING LONG-TERM DIRECTIVE PROGRAMS FOR COOPERATIONS ARE THE FOCUS OF THE ATTENTION OF CEMA ORGANIZATIONS. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THOSE PROGRAMS ARE IMPLEMENTED WILL DETERMINE TO A GREAT DEGREE OUR COUNTRIES' ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The punctual working out and coordination of the envisaged multilateral and bilateral accords should be one of the main tasks.

As always, the Polish side will do its best to see that the work of defining and implementing tasks flowing from long-term directive programs for cooperation proceeds favorably and in keeping with adopted deadlines.

MEETING THE NEEDS IN ENERGY, FUELS AND RAW MATERIALS IS ONE OF THE BASIC PROBLEMS DETERMINING THE CONTINUOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRIES. MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI POINTED OUT THAT RECENTLY WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO NOTE TANGIBLE PROGRESS IN SOLVING SOME PROBLEMS OF ENERGY, FUELS AND RAW MATERIALS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CEMA, ESPECIALLY IN THE CASE OF ELECTRICITY. THE POLISH SIDE IS MAKING A CONSIDERABLE CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPING THIS SECTOR OF PRODUCTION. We have committed large investment resources in this connection in order to expand production capacities in industry and to create the necessary scientific research base. Concern for effectively solving problems of fuels and raw materials is the order of the day for all community countries.

FROM THIS ROSTRUM WE WOULD LIKE TO STRESS WITH PRAISE THE INTERNTIONALIST POSITION OF THE SOVIET PARTY AND GOVERNMENT, WHICH COOPERATE MIN A COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVE MANNER IN SOLVING THOSE PROBLEMS IN THE INTEREST OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY.

The prepared accord on specialization and cooperation in the more and less energy-intensive production of chemical goods is another example of rational and concrete cooperation in that regard. We are convinced that the results obtained from the implementation of that accord will confirm the correctness of that initiative.

WE IN POLAND PURSUE COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVITIES AIMED AT EVEN MORE THRIFTY AND EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION OF ELECTRIC POWER, OIL AND NATURAL GAS. WE ARE MAKING ENORMOUS EFFORTS TO EXPAND OUR FUEL-ENERGY BASE IN THE AREA OF BITUMINOUS COAL, ENERGY COAL, COKE AND LIGNITE. [paragraph continues]

We are devoting additional resources, in excess of the plan, to develop coal extraction and transportation and to creation of new production capacities in the area of machines and installations for extraction industries.

INSURING SUPPLIES TO MEET THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR FERROUS RAW MATERIALS TO SUPPORT INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF POLISH METALLURGY IS ANOTHER EXTREMELY CRUCIAL PROBLEM FOR US. The construction of the Katowice metallurgical combine capable of producing 9.5 million tons of steel a year is an eloquent example of that development. The combine is being constructed with the help of the Soviet Union. We are interested in receiving additional supplies of ferrous raw materials from the USSR in the coming 5-year period.

ONE WAY TO MEET THE FUEL AND ENERGY NEEDS SHOULD BE A MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES THROUGH INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION. THE POLISH SIDE PROPOSED THAT CEMA COUNTRIES CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS ON JOINTLY SOLVING, IN AN ACTIVE MANNER, THE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH PROMOTING THE PROCESS OF MAKING COAL INTO A LIQUID AND INTO GAS ON AN INDUSTRIAL SCALE AND OF EXPLOITING NONCONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY.

Our country is devoting much attention to transportation development. In 1971-78 we greatly expanded and modernized our railroads and roads at great cost. We are now implementing an additional program for developing transportation in 1979-80 and are completing the metallurgical and sulfur railroad together with the USSR.

THE POLISH SIDE HAS A GREAT SHARE IN THE LONG-TERM DIRECTIVE PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING TRANSPORTATION LINKS. THAT PROGRAM IS BEING PREPARED BY THIS SESSION.

M. Jagielski also discussed issues connected with further improvements in tariffs and rates as effective economic instruments of transportation cooperation.

NIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROGRAM FOR RATIONALLY MEETING THE NEEDS FOR INDUSTRIAL CONSUMER GOODS. The working out and adoption of that program, he said, constitutes, together with the last session's program for cooperation in agriculture and food industry, proof that the leaderships of our countries' parties and governments are concerned about constantly improving the living conditions of their communities and about meeting their basic material and cultural needs.

THE POLISH DELEGATION IS CONVINCED, M. JAGIELSKI CONTINUED, THAT THE ECONOMIC MECHANISMS OF COOPERATION ARE PLAYING AN INCREASINGLY OBVIOUS ROLE IN CEMA COUNTRIES' MUTUAL RELATIONS. OUR COUNTRY ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO IMPROVING THE CEMA COUNTRIES' CURRENCY-FISCAL SYSTEM AND TO SUITABLY ADJUSTING THAT SYSTEM TO CURRENT CONDITIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION.

Aside from joint efforts to solve complicated raw material problems of strategic importance for economic development of CEMA countries we count among CEMA's most important tasks the endeavor to insure the maximum development of industrial specialization and cooperation and intensification of cooperation in scientific-technical research. Although results achieved in that regard constitute crucial progress compared with previous years, existing possibilities are far from having been exhausted. We should achieve decisive progress in especially promoting development of cooperation in production of component parts and subassemblies and in organizing the production bases of those parts in the countries concerned. The achievement of high standards of industrial development dictates the need to intensify cooperation links and technological progress as ways to increase the profitability and technical standards of production of individual articles and their competitiveness in world markets. The wide-ranging scale of production that insures the lowering of costs and the use of the most modern technological solutions makes that task easier.

ON THE STRENGTH OF THE SEVENTH PZPR CONGRESS AND THE 25th CPSU CONGRESS AND IN KEEPING WITH THE ACCORD REACHED BETWEEN PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK AND LEONID BREZHNEV, CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM OF THE USSR, A DRAFT PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE USSR UP TO 1990 IS NOW BEING DRAWN UP. SIMILAR PROGRAMS ARE ALSO BEING DRAWN UP BETWEEN POLAND AND OTHER CEMA COUNTRIES IN KEEPING WITH THE INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICS OF COOPERATION IN EACH CASE.

AS THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM HAS LAUNCHED A NEW STATE OF COOPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CEMA, SO THE LONG-TERM DIRECTIVE PROGRAMS FOR COOPERATION SHOULD INITIATE A NEW STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION AND COOPERATION.

At a time when intensification of material production supported by modern technologies is becoming the basic criterion of economic development and when we search for sources of increased effectiveness of production in intensification of the socialist division of labor, scientific-technological cooperation acquires particular importance. Within the complex of integration measures that cooperation fulfills the role of a fundamental integration. This flows from the role that science and technology play in the process of socialist construction and in socioeconomic development of the present world.

In this connection we bear in mind that all CEMA countries have developed a considerable scientific potential, the pooling of which could enhance many times over the creative efforts of each state and make possible the joint tackling of the research work that, except for the USSR, we would not be able to tackle individually.

SPEAKING OF THE ISSUE OF STREAMLINING CEMA FUNCTIONING, M. JAGIELSKI SAID THAT THE ORGANIZATIONAL SYSTEM OF COOPERATION INSURES THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS ECONOMIC LINKS.

THE POLISH DELEGATION TAKES THE VIEW THAT THE EVALUATION OF ALL CEMA ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE PAST 30 YEARS AND OF THE RESULTS ACHIEVED SINCE THE 32D SESSION MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO ASSERT THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM FOR SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IS PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY AND IS OF GOOD SERVICE TO SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EACH CEMA STATE AND OF CEMA AS A WHOLE.

Economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the countries of the socialist community that are CEMA members is one of the most important areas of the socioeconomic policy pursued by the Polish People's Republic. In keeping with the resolutions adopted by the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses, that policy is playing and will continue to play a role of an important factor in development of our economy. Cooperation with CEMA countries is also a crucial element of our foreign policy and of our efforts to strengthen the positions of socialism in the world.

Ilie Verdet

AU291820 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Report on speech by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet at the 27 June meeting of the CEMA session held in Moscow]

[Text] The current CEMA session, the speaker said in the first part of his speech, is taking place when the CEMA member countries and all socialist states have recorded remarkable successes, in an historically short period, in the construction of socialism and communism. [paragraph continues]

Today the socialist countries have a huge industrial, technical and scientific potential available and a strong material basis and improved force of production--a fact that gives them an important share in the world production of material goods.

The speaker then stressed that the Romanian people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, have recorded remarkable successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and emphasized that our nation is engaged with great enthusiasm in its current work to meet the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination and the 12th party congress with new and remarkable achievements.

The successes recorded confirm the realism of our party's policy and the correctness of the 11th congress decisions and of those of the national party conference, the correctness of the program adopted. These successes represent the result of the intensive efforts made by all people in close unity with the Communist Party headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose untiring activity was decisive in the formulation and implementation of the general line of building the comprehensive developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Stressing the essential goals of the next 5-year plan, the speaker stressed that the entire development process of our economy is subject to implementing the basic goals of the party's policy--of further improving the material and cultural living standard of our people.

The fulfillment of all tasks under the 1981-85 5-year plan requires new, sustained material and financial efforts and the further allocation of approximately one-third of the national income for the sustained development of the forces of production, for creating a modern material-technical basis, strengthening the country's economic potential and, at the same time, for constantly increasing the well-being of all our people.

Raising the entire economic activity onto a higher qualitative level is a basic feature of the next 5-year plan. In this context, we aim at considerably increasing the technical level of the production process on the basis of developing science, promoting new achievements of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, at rapidly increasing economic efficiency and at a more marked improvement of labor productivity and the cutting back of production costs.

We attach great importance to continuously improving the leadership and planning of the entire socioeconomic activity and to applying the new financial-economic system to strengthening workers' self-management and self-administration and to developing socialist democracy.

The complex economic development at a high rate, which we envisage for the next 5-year plan, will open up new opportunities for forcefully expanding and diversifying foreign economic relations and for Romania's more active and balanced participation in the international division of labor, in the world flow of material goods and in the achievements of science and technology.

We proceed from the reality that in the current epoch of the rapid progress of science and technology, of deepening interstate economic interdependence, the expansion and diversification of international economic relations is an indispensable requirement for each country's progress and, at the same time, is an essential aspect of promoting trust among states and peoples and of strengthening the trend toward detente, security and peace in the world.

As a socialist country, Romania advocates, first and foremost, the expansion of relations of cooperation and collaboration with the CEMA member countries, with all the socialist countries on the basis of the principles unanimously agreed upon: the principle of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and comradely assistance.

The development of broad cooperation among the socialist countries firmly based on these principles is in keeping with the interests of each socialist country and contributes to the more rapid progress of their national economies and to the people's improved living standard. At the same time, the promotion of such cooperation demonstrates the superiority of our socialist system also in the field of organizing interstate relations and sets an example of new relations among peoples, a fact that strengthens the prestige and influence of socialism in the world.

The RCP and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania attach great importance to economic relations with the CEMA member countries. As a CEMA founding country, Romania pays great attention to developing cooperation within CEMA and to implementing the "comprehensive program" and the other cooperation programs adopted. This cooperation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "must contribute to the development of each country's economy, strengthening the material-technical basis of socialism in each country and to creating in each member state conditions for building the communist society."

After referring to the achievements recorded in the year that has passed since the preceding session and to certain shortcomings that were mentioned in the documents presented at the session, the speaker dwelled on certain important questions of mutual cooperation which, in the Romanian Government's views, must be given priority in future activity.

In connection with better insuring the requirements of raw materials, materials and energy sources of the CEMA member countries, the speaker specified that Romania is considerably intensifying its own efforts aimed at insuring resources in this respect. At the same time, our country tries to fully satisfy its need for resources by means of expanding foreign economic relations and cooperation. We are, therefore, interested in promoting new mutually advantageous cooperation ventures in the CEMA member countries in this field. We believe that, as was agreed upon in the special cooperation program adopted at the preceding session, cooperation is needed for effectively contributing to better meeting the basic economic requirements of the member countries as far as fuel, energy and raw materials are concerned--a fact that must bring about an increased volume of mutual deliveries, exceeding the level envisaged for 1980.

Expressing the interest our country constantly has in expanding specialization and international cooperation in the top branches of production of the processing industry as an advanced and mutually advantageous form of cooperation with real prospects of development in the coming 10-20 years in relations between our countries, the speaker stressed that it is fully justified including the recommendation in the session documents of paying greater attention to developing in the member countries the production of machine systems and complete equipment and to specialization and cooperation in the production of finished products, subassemblies and parts, which will increase the class of manufactured products, product quality and the volume of mutual exchange.

At the same time, we believe that in the current stage giving an impetus to specialization and cooperation in production and increasing positive effects and efficiency depend to a great extent on the trend toward creating new production capacities which are equitably located in the member countries, especially in the case of complex and highly technical products that are not yet manufactured in our countries or are manufactured in insufficient quantities. [paragraph continues]

We are convinced that by acting in this direction a considerable increase in mutual deliveries of specialized products will be achieved.

In this connection, I would like to reassert Romania's interest, shown also during the preceding meetings of the session, in building in Romania, through the joint efforts of the interested member countries, modern production capacities in highly technical branches and subbranches of our machine-building industry, chemical industry and petrochemistry in order to meet certain of our own requirements and to effect long-term deliveries to member countries.

Our country is also interested in concluding cooperation ventures so that better use can be made of certain production capacities in the member countries, in organizing the manufacturing process and increasing mutual deliveries of large-scale serial production of the machine-building industry such as: touring cars and utility vehicles, certain tractor types, electrical engines and low- and high-tension electrical engineering equipment and so forth.

For this purpose, we believe that a provision should be added to the session's draft decision in conformity with which it is recommended to examine opportunities for new bilateral agreements, multilateral conventions and long-term contracts regarding mutual deliveries of the above mentioned products and for achieving cooperation ventures aimed at modernizing the production process, at creating new types of highly technical products and cooperation in the field of scientific research, design and experiments.

The inclusion in the session documents of the provision regarding the more rapid conclusion of the proceedings regarding the prolongation of the conventions on specialization and international cooperation in production is, in our opinion, appropriate. At the same time, in order to increase the effect of this provision, we believe that it is necessary to pursue, especially, a more substantial increase in mutual deliveries of specialized products in the course of the next 5-year plan.

Reasserting that the "comprehensive program"--the part referring to the process of equalizing the economic development levels--stresses the need to insure the broader participation by the countries that are less developed industrially in specialization and international cooperation in production, including the promotion of new branches as a primary means of accelerating this process, the speaker stated: Romania believes that the relations of economic cooperation and collaboration with CEMA must support to a greater extent--by concrete actions--the efforts made by the industrially less developed countries to accelerate their progress and to eliminate existing gaps in an historically short period.

At the time when the deepening of economic gaps is one of the most topical problems of the development of contemporary mankind, the approximation and equalization of the economic development levels of the socialist countries demonstrate the capability of the new system to resolve these problems on the basis of the interests of all peoples and for the purpose of insuring general progress.

The Romanian delegation expresses its agreement with the adoption of the two special programs on long-term cooperation and with the respective subprograms, documents designed to contribute to intensifying cooperation in important fields of the economy.

In connection with the cooperation ventures envisaged in the special program on developing relations in transportation, I want to stress the imperative need to include in this program the problem of insuring movement through the CSSR, Hungary and the USSR of the increased volume of products which are to be transported via existing routes to and from Poland in keeping with the increase in the potential of our economies and with our mutual exchange. [paragraph continues]

In case this problem is not solved, Romania will have additional transportation expenditures, it will lead to an inefficient use of the number of cars and thus create difficulties in developing future exchanges.

In the desire to insure a broader participation in implementing the programs and subprograms the session will adopt, the Romanian side has carefully examined opportunities for cooperation offered by the actions included in this program and, desiring participation in a great number of cooperation ventures, it will present appropriate proposals.

Once the programs are adopted, what is decisive is the activity of preparing and perfecting the conventions regarding the cooperation ventures agreed upon. We positively view the conclusion and signing at this session of the conventions regarding specialization and cooperation in production of our countries regarding such items as equipment for nuclear-power centrals, the production of a range of chemical products and other convetions. At the same time, we believe that this activity must be intensified to a great extent and, especially oriented toward primarily dealing with cooperation ventures of special interest for accelerating the progress of all member countries.

The council's experience has always demonstrated and proven the primary importance of coordinating the national economic plans for intensifying cooperation and trade exchange between our countries on a stable and long-term basis.

In connection with the progress of these proceedings, the Romanian delegation expresses satisfaction with the fact that the session's draft decision includes some of the proposals our country has made on improving planning and achieving mutual economic cooperation and collaboration.

We believe that all CEMA member countries and the respective bodies should take measures that will insure the actual signing of the protocols on coordinating the 1981-85 plans at the latest by the end of the first quarter of 1980. Thus, the necessary conditions would be created so that when the 5-year draft plans are finalized by each country one can take into consideration the results of the coordination activity.

It is also necessary to accentuate the rate of coordinating national plans for the next 5-year plan in order to examine and resolve a greater number of tangible problems of cooperation. In our view, this also offers the most favorable framework for examining opportunities and identifying new mutually advantageous and multilateral cooperation ventures, both in the field of making better use of reserves of raw materials, fuel and energy, in which all interested countries should participate, and in the field of concluding long-term deliveries of specialized products of the machine-building, chemical and consumer goods industries.

A continuous increase--although differentiated in the relations among the various member countries--are experienced by mutual trade exchanges. As far as Romania is concerned, we believe that its volume of exchanges with the other CEMA member countries, although it has expanded, does not yet reflect the possibilities of expanding mutual trade exchange generated by strengthening their industrial, technical and economic potential.

The speaker then stressed: We are interested in largely capitalizing on these possibilities in considerably increasing the volume of trade exchange with the CEMA member countries, and our organizations are prepared to conduct talks with the organizations and enterprises of our partners.

The positive results we hope for in the next 5-year plan in the field of intensifying trade exchange will depend to a great extent on the signing of long-term trade agreements within the time limit envisaged in the session's decision, by at least the end of the second quarter of 1980. At about the same time the trade protocols for 1981 should be signed to prepare the normal progress of trade exchange between our countries in time.

At the same time, of great importance for greatly increasing and diversifying the volume of these exchanges would be an agreement on the manner of setting contract prices in the mutual trade exchange among the CEMA member countries for 1981-85. Therefore, we are for the inclusion in the session's decision of this task and of a time limit for the clarification of this question so that it will not affect the conclusion, on the fixed dates, of the trade agreements for 1981-85 and of trade contracts.

In the same context of our concern with intensifying trade exchange, I want to express our delegation's agreement with the forms and methods agreed upon to give an economic impetus to the production process and to exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs. To apply them in practice, it is necessary to draw up and promote concrete cooperation ventures. Certainly, the problem cannot be viewed as completely resolved. In our opinion, it is thus necessary to seek and adopt new forms and methods that will insure an effective and real economic impetus for the production process and exports in this important sector, in order to improve the living standard of our people.

Stressing that the experience of mutual cooperation has fully confirmed that the provisions of the current statute and documents that have been formulated within the council insure favorable conditions for multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation among our countries, the speaker said: We positively view the consensus by all CEMA member countries on specifying some of the statute provisions. I am firmly convinced that the strength and lastingness of our mutual relations resides in the resolute application of the unanimously agreed upon basic principles and norms and that the constant promotion of these principles in all fields guarantees new achievements in our future cooperation and in implementing the programs we have adopted. At the same time, Romania constantly advocates increased cooperation in the work performed by the CEMA bodies, the continuous deepening of democracy and the constant improvement of the organization's activity in the interest of increasing the efficiency of our cooperation.

Referring to questions of international life, the speaker said: Expanding and deepening cooperation with the CEMA member countries, Romania resolutely acts to develop economic and scientific-technical relations with all the socialist states, in the belief that this is in keeping, to the greatest extent, with the interests of each of the peoples building a new system and with the cause of socialism and its increased prestige in the world.

At the same time, Romania firmly struggles to expand cooperation with the countries with which it has embarked upon the road of independent development--with the developing countries and with the nonalined countries: It supports their struggle for economic progress, for mastering their riches and for living as independent nations, this being part and parcel of its general policy of solidarity with the struggle of these countries against imperialism and colonialism and against any forms of domination and diktat, for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order.

In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania expands its economic and scientific-technical relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all world states, irrespective of their social system and participates actively in the international division of labor.

Proceeding from the objective realities and requirements of the contemporary world and from the great revolutionary, national and social changes that have occurred in the international arena, Romania is actively participating in the constructive solution of the complex problems confronting mankind and contributes to achieving a better and more just world.

LUBOMIR STROUGAL ADDRESSES CLOSING MEETING 28 JUNE

AU022215 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's speech at the closing meeting of the 33d CEMA Session in Moscow on 28 June: "From L. Strougal's Speech"]

[Text] L. Strougal, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, stressed that in a historically short period of 30 years, the CEMA member states have completed, under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, deep social transformations, have been constantly expanding their national economies and raising the standard of living of the working people. The results we have achieved, L. Strougal continues, would not have been possible were it not for the all-round political, economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union. This cooperation permits the realization of large national economic projects, a rapid development of the national economies and an all-round consolidation of the world socialist system.

The 33d session of the council appreciated the activity of our organization and formulated--along with a profound analysis of the accomplished successes--the main guidelines for the further perfection of mutual cooperation and socialist integration. We regard this as a reliable guarantee for the further successful development of our states, the CSSR premier said further. We are aware at the same time that not all possibilities provided by socialist economic integration are being fully used. Experiences have shown that our further activity must be based on a well-considered and effective strategy. The long-term special purpose programs meet these basic requirements. They are documents of great political and economic importance and the sum of actions and practical steps anchored in them shows a reliable way for solving a number of major national economic tasks in the next decade.

L. Strougal further stressed that the CEMA member states are active advocates of equitable cooperation among all states. They will continue to expand economic relations and intensify cooperation with the developing countries. They will contribute to their struggle for independence and for building a socially equitable society, thus also facilitating a progressive reconstruction of world economic relations. It is natural that the results we have achieved are regarded by these countries as a source of inspiration in seeking their own paths of development. The economic community of the socialist countries is becoming increasingly attractive to them, as is seen by the presence of a number of these countries at the 33d session.

In conclusion Comrade Strougal thanked--on behalf of all participants in the 33d CEMA session--the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the great care devoted to the delegations of the member states and to the guests in the course of the negotiations and throughout their stay. He conveyed personal thanks to A. Kosygin, whose statesmanlike view along with his profound knowledge and rich experiences significantly contributed to the highly businesslike character of the talks and to their full success. He also thanked K. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, as well as CEMA secretary N. Fadeyev and his collaborators for the good preparation of the session and for insuring its smooth course.

Along with the thanks, he wished from the bottom of his heart the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers headed by Comrade A. Kosygin, and the people of the Soviet Union many further successes in building a communist society, in building a happy and peaceful life in their country.

TODOROV PROPOSES TOAST AT KREMLIN DINNER 26 JUNE

AU282125 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[Toast delivered by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers, at an official dinner given on 26 June at the Moscow Kremlin in honor of the delegates to the 33d CEMA session]

[Text] On behalf of the delegations, Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, proposed a toast. He stated as follows:

There are hours of glory in history. One of them is the creation of the CEMA organization. Thirty years ago, here in Moscow, the capital of peace and progress, representatives of six socialist countries gathered in order to lay the foundations of this great new body.

Many working days filled with effort and struggle preceeded tomorrow's holiday. CEMA asserted itself as the most powerful and dynamically developing community in the world. The opportunities of real socialism are more and more widely expanding. We now produce one-fourth of the world's national income and one-third of the world's industrial production. The member-countries of our community are developing at considerably higher rates compared with the advanced capitalist states. We are facing excellent prerequisites for our economic power to continue to increase. We expect our living standards, the living standards of the socialist countries' peoples, to improve.

Our mutual relations represent a great achievement. They embody the humanitarian principles of socialist internationalism. They are inspired by comradely mutual assistance and are aimed at mutual advantage.

There is a population saying in Bulgaria: "People who are united can move a mountain." In joint work, side by side we have achieved an historical deed--we have created an organization capable of multiplying the effect of our joint work, capable of being our support and capable of giving strength to each of our countries--members of the CEMA organization.

There have been numerous difficulties. We were able to overcome them because our fraternal parties are daringly looking at the future, because they are guided by tested principles, and because they are resolving their problems in a spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our unity is a great asset and we preserve and develop it accordingly.

In the days of our anniversary we would like to express our gratitude and recognition to the Soviet Union, to the party of Lenin, to the CPSU Central Committee and to the Soviet Government, as well as to all Soviet people for their loyal historical contribution in creating and consolidating the community of socialist states. All successes we have achieved in these remarkable 30 years are marked by the glory of a selfless friendship. All these successes were inspired by the invigorating strength of the active socialist internationalism practiced by the CPSU and the USSR.

All the world knows: New international economic relations have been created within our CEMA organization. [paragraph continues]

These are relations free of exploitation and built on fully equal rights for all states. This is why many countries highly appreciate these principles and are striving for cooperation with our organization for the sake of their peoples' prosperity. It is our profound conviction that the prestige and influence of CEMA on the countries who choose the path of progress and socialism is constantly growing and strengthening. This is the necessity imposed by history and this necessity is making its mark on our complicated and contradictory world.

The upsurge of the countries belonging to the socialist community and the successes of the newly liberated states, rescued from colonialism, have become possible because universal peace has been preserved and consolidated. Peace is the cause of millions of people and this, precisely, is the source of its strength. The struggle for peace, however, has produced brilliant personalities, of whom progressive mankind is proud. Among these personalities the most distinguished is Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the architect and remarkable strategist of peace, the leader of that country which was the first to proclaim the ideas of peace and friendship among peoples, the wise statesman and political leader, the loyal successor of Lenin's cause, the man whom everyone respects. His contribution to the prolonged work and the successful conclusion of the complicated and difficult SALT II treaty negotiations is great.

Dear comrades, dear fellow workers and fellow thinkers, holidays are usually followed by working days. At the threshold of a new decade, on the eve of CEMA's fourth decade of existence, we are inspired by the unshakable will and striving to march side by side, united, along the only correct path of cooperation and integration to multiply our economic and defensive power, to master the greatest achievements of scientific-technical revolution and to perfect the mechanism of our joint work.

I am happy to express, on behalf of the participants and guests at the 33d CEMA session, the deepest and warmest human gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to the Soviet Government, as well as to the heroic and industrious Soviet people--for their hospitality and for the splendid working conditions as well as for the good will and kindness, by which we are surrounded here, on Soviet territory.

I propose to raise our glasses to the upsurge of our powerful community and to CEMA, Comrade Stanko Todorov stated. I propose a toast to the health of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I propose a toast to the health of Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and to the health of the leaders of the delegations, to all participants and guests attending the 33d CEMA anniversary session.

WILLI STOPH 28 JUNE TOAST AT KREMLIN RECEPTION

LD282328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow (ADN correspondent)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in a toast at the government reception for the members of the 33d CEMA session in Moscow today, paid tribute to the results of the meeting which had been concluded earlier. He said: "Our meeting, on the basis of 30 years experience, has adopted new, important resolutions, which aim at further specialization and cooperation of production, safeguarding of raw material and fuel bases and at higher effectiveness of our cooperation."

Reviewing the work done by CEMA during its 30 years of existence, Stoph emphasized: "On the basis of cooperation, inspired by our Marxist-Leninist parties, and borne by proletarian internationalism, we have learned increasingly to use the advantages of socialist society with ever greater effectiveness both for each of the member countries and for socialism's influence at the global level."

The GDR prime minister referred to the growing international authority of CEMA which was expressed, among others, by the fact that delegations from countries in four continents as well as representatives of important international organizations attended the meeting. In this connection he paid tribute to the recently concluded negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

The acceptance of long-term target programs in the transportation and consumer goods industry sectors as well as the signing of other agreements all testify to the importance of the meeting. Their realization is of great import for further promising cooperation. Stoph stressed: "The strength of our community is not only the result of the strength of the individual member states, but is increased many times over by virtue of their union. Ahead of us lie new, greater tasks. Fulfilling the resolutions, unanimously adopted today, demands purposeful, responsible action."

STROUGAL, TODOROV, FADEYEV INTERVIEWED ON PROCEEDINGS OF SESSION

Czechoslovakia's Strougal

LD282004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Before the signing of the final documents at the 33d session of CEMA in Moscow, the head of the Czechoslovak delegations, Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, gave an interview to the representatives of our mass media in Moscow: [begin recording]

[Question] Comrade Premier, in the course of the 30 years since the foundation of CEMA, much good has been done in the development of member states. This session in a way drew the balance of these 30 years. Could you tell me what these 30 years have meant in concrete terms for our republic?

[Answer] Naturally, we assessed the 30 years not for sentimental reasons, but above all with the view to arriving at conclusions for the future.

It is not necessary to recall any facts about the economic role and the political significance of CEMA for Czechoslovakia and for the world in general--a lot has been written about this already and the facts are well known. The important thing is that in the last 10,12, 15 years, above all since the adoption of the comprehensive program, integration processes have also been developing on a large scale. This means a true and concrete organization of the division of labor, an international division of labor, without which no modern state can exist.

In the last 10 years, significant successes have been achieved in this direction, and I think that these processes will start to make a greater impact in the 1980's, since it is a fact that to establish a division of the production programs means to invest, to test out new production lines, to harmonize design and technological forces, and to start with international cooperation and specialization. I think that in this direction there is something to build on, and it was these questions, above all, that we talked about in assessing the 30 years. This, therefore, must be underlined particularly in this context. We have an integration program under way which, I think, has a great long-term potential. But I think that the thing to strive for is a high technological quality of production, both in the sphere of raw materials and, primarily, in the sphere of the processing industries where the world market--and world market naturally means the CEMA market as well as the markets of the capitalist and developing countries--demands high parameters.

He whose technological standards are not satisfactory simply does not sell and does not penetrate the world market. It was just this question on how to achieve ever higher technological standards [sentence unfinished] It is known that technological standards and the innovation cycle, as we call it, are accelerating in the world and we must keep pace with this since it is known that one-third of our national income is produced through international exchange and therefore the question as to how our enterprises and our products prove themselves on the world market is important; for this we can buy the necessary raw materials and materials or the new technology we need. The greater will then be our national income from which we also draw the necessary means for a permanent growth of the living standards of our working people.

Therefore, the fundamental lesson for the future in the implementation and the setting up of new integration programs is to be found in technological standards and in their faster improvement.

[Question] While talking about the future, could you tell me something more concrete? After all, the session of CEMA discussed the long-term target programs of cooperation a great deal. How are these very important long-term programs or cooperation going to make an impact on our Czechoslovak economy?

[Answer] It is probably known that at this session we adopted two new long-term target programs. The first deals with the production of consumer goods, and the other with transport. These two long-term target programs basically complement that which has already been done, that is, there are a number of programs regarding fuels, energy, engineering and some other branches of the processing industries. The programs adopted now are of great importance for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic since we know that in consumer goods there are many problems on our domestic market, including the sphere of industrial consumer goods. In a word, it is not possible to satisfy the requirements of wide selection and consumers' interest which grow quickly--we cannot satisfy this within the boundaries of the national borders. This can be done through a broad international division of labor. We are already importing certain things but this program is designed to aid a particular distribution of production programs so that we can concentrate on certain types of goods. Therefore, it is expected to strengthen and intensify the international exchange of goods. This is of great importance for our consumers and our national economy.

Transport, naturally, is also of great significance because we are a landlocked country--we have no seas and no seaports--and a lot of our cargo has to be transported via seaports.

Our railway system is a transit railway system which carries not only our cargo inside the country and abroad, but also foreign transit cargo. For this reason, the transport agreement, the transport target program, is of great importance for Czechoslovakia since it facilitates the carrying of ever greater volumes of cargo without this transport system having the obstacles and certain problems we are now experiencing.

Naturally, the target programs adopted in the past are now to be followed by certain agreements we will sign this afternoon: for example, an agreement on the international division of labor in the production of nuclear equipment, that is, equipment for nuclear powerplants. We and the Soviet Union make the greatest contribution as the two major partners in this sphere, although some other member states manufacturing certain parts also participate. This is an important agreement because with the aid of nuclear power generation we must solve the fuels and energy problem, and this is the decisive way out. Unless we carry out this nuclear program, we will not be able to find a solution for fuels and energy: As is known, the entire world is struggling with this.

We must admit that we also struggle with this, although there are certain differences between the various CEMA member countries. Good economy, a rational consumption in the sphere of fuels and energy and also the ability to pay for the ever higher supplies and imports of fuels--above all, high-quality fuels--all this is very demanding on the national economy. All these questions, of course, are connected with the coordination of the plan for the next 5-year period, our work on which we are now finalizing; it is expected to be completed not before sometime next year. This work [the preparation of the next 5-year period] is connected with a number of system problems [systemove problemy] on which we exchanged views in the course of the council's meeting. These views are very interesting: They primarily concern the sphere of prices both within the community and on the world market as a whole. I think that the system of mangement, planning and financing show a certain tendency to increasingly be adjusted toward supporting better quality, technological standards and higher effectiveness, and this is of paramount importance to Czechoslovakia. [end recording]

Bulgaria's Todorov

AU011925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Stanko Todorov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to CEMA's session in Moscow, spoke tonight on the Panorama television program on the session's work and results." According to Stanko Todorov, the session reviewed CEMA's achievements throughout the organization's existence. Todorov stressed the great number of economic treaties and agreements signed by CEMA. Bulgaria's achievements during the period of CEMA's existence were also highlighted.

CEMA Secretary Fadeyev

LD292248 Prague CTK in English 1543 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow (CETEKA correspondent)--The 33rd session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance demonstrated the determination of the member countries to continue expanding and deepening their cooperation in the interest of the construction of socialism and communism, strengthening the socialist community and its unity, and safeguarding world peace, CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev said here today. He pointed out that the resolutions adopted by the session give the CMEA countries bright prospects of further development of stable economic relations and cooperation on the basis of the comprehensive program of international socialist economic integration and long-term programs. He singled out the signing of a multilateral agreement on production of equipment for nuclear power plants, as part of the joint effort to deal with the energy problems of the community by the construction of nuclear power plants in the member countries with a total capacity of 37 million km.

CMEA Secretary Fadeyev described the agreement as the largest in international cooperation in engineering in the history of the community, and underlined that the planned nuclear power plants, to be built with Soviet technical assistance, will cut fuel consumption by about 70 million metric tonnes a year. On the adoption of the long-term program of cooperation in consumer goods, Fadeyev said that this is directly connected with the main task of the communist and workers parties in the CMEA countries--to meet the growing needs of the people.

The long-term program of cooperation in transport is designed to cope with problems arising from the expected doubling of the volume of freight transport by the year 1990. The program assigns the greatest role to railways, and provides for reconstruction of more than 20,000 km of international lines.